who escaped the sentence of court-mar-

tial from 1861 to 1865. If Congress be-

gins, the doors will be opened wide.

Still, provision can be made for doing

the least merit, as there appears to be

Court of Claims to consider the claims

against the United States which were

formerly disposed of by Congress. Con-

gress was compelled to do this because

it was impossible for that body to hear

more than the side of the claimant. If

Congress undertakes to "correct mili-

tary records" it will give every bounty-

jumper and every army-skulker a dis-

charge if it accepts his explanation.

This would be an unspeakable outrage

upon the memory of the dead and the

rights of living veterans with honorable

discharges. What Congress should do

is to create a commission, in connection

with the War Department, to which all

petitions for the "correction of military

records" should go for investigation,

and upon whose recommendation Con-

gress should act. Such a commission

would be sufficiently lenient to those

who have not been anxious about hav-

ing the charge of desertion removed

until a pension depended upon it. If

Congress does not care to create such a

commission why cannot the bills and

petitions be referred to the Court of

Claims, since every application for the

correction of military record is prac-

tically a claim against the United States

A QUEER DEFENSE.

The Sentinel publishes a communica-

tion from State Librarian Dunn at-

tempting to defend Democratic man-

agement of State finances, in which he

really makes a very bad case against

his party. To begin with, he admits

that for many years past there has been

an annual deficit in the State's accounts

of considerably more than \$500,000, and

that this has been met by borrowing

money at interest. The remote possi-

ury has thrown the Democracy into

great excitement, yet here is a Demo-

bility of a deficit in the national treas-

for a pension?

the one cited by yesterday's

# THE DAILY JOURNAL

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ISAAC PUSEY GRAY still appears to have some influence with Indiana De-

THE indications last night were that the 10 per cent. of the Democracy were doing fairly well.

THE Democratic convention of to-day will not howl over a free-silver coinage plank as its predecessor did in 1890.

A GREAT deal of surplus energy will be wasted by those who compose the Democratic convention to-day, since Indiana is going Republican this fall.

WHAT kind of shape would the Republican party be in if President Harrison's administration had declined in popular favor as steadily as it has ad-

It is doubtful if the convention to-day indorses the tax law of the Democratic Legislature. The Democrats at large are not so "proud" of it as the Sentinel has proclaimed itself.

THE one Indiana Democrat who has more political experience and who is better qualified to give his party advice than any other, is not a Cleveland man. His name is Daniel Webster Voorhees.

THE Republican conventions of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts yesterday indorsed the administration of President Harrison in the strongest terms they could command. It will do to tie to.

WHEN it is remembered that the anti-Cleveland Democrats number but 10 per cent. of the Indiana Democracy it is difficult to account for the large number of delegates they succeeded in naming

THE Memphis Appeal - Avalanche warns Democrats in Tennessee that they have no votes to spare to the third party. That seems to be the case all around, except where Democratic election officers revise the voting, as well as do the counting.

It may be, as we have been assured for two weeks by the morning and evening Democratic organs, that 90 per cent. of the Indiana Democracy is for Cleveland, but the results of last night's district meetings seem to indicate that a mistake has been made.

Kansas Democrats and Alliance men cannot decide whether or not it is best to fuse. If one party would promise all the big offices to each other they would melt together like two waves of the sea, but, unfortunately, neither will do this and they still stand apart.

Ir does not make any particular difference to Republicans how the Democrats settle their family quarrels or whom they nominate. Benjamin Harrison will carry this State against any man they can put up. He beat their best man four years ago, and he can do it again.

In view of the assertion that 90 per cent. of the Indiana Democrats are for Cleveland, and that the convention will be a unit in his favor, that vote of the State central committee of eight to three against inviting the Stuffed to be present to-day needs some explanation.

THERE is a report in Democratic circles to the effect that the anti-Shanklin circular which has been sent to Democrats is the work of the Matthews men and that the Shanklinites, in the event of the nomination of the posing farmer, will stamp their ballots so as to count out Mr. Matthews.

THE Louisiana Republican leaders deserve nothing but contempt from the party in the North for insisting on running two tickets when, by running but one, there was a possible chance to elect it. If contesting delegations appear at the national convention, both should be sent home with a vote of censure.

THE Democrats in Congress are so worried by the popularity of free sugar and the consequent reduction of price that they will probably try to offset it by repealing the duty of 12 cent per pound on refined sugars. They generally follow in the wake of the Republican party at a respectful distance.

JOHANN MOST, the New York Anarchist, embraced his first opportunity of talking after getting out of prison to denounce newspaper reporters as "mopopolistic birds of prey." This phrase has such a fine, sonorous ring that it should be adopted by the profession. Coming from Most it is a badge of

A CORRESPONDENT of a mugwump paper explains to its readers that the Boston district which declared for Hill embraces the wards "famous for elec- | doors of Congress and every living de- | regard to its qualifications for tion fights, ballot-box stuffing and other | serter will get an honorable discharge | responsibilities. It is now proposed | give an enthusiastic support to

features of election frauds." And he might have added that these wards average three Democratic to one Republican vote, and if their vote had been omitted from the count last fall, Mr. Cleveland's | justice to every case in which there is friend, Mr. Russell, would have lacked ten thousand votes of election. In other | in words, these wards are characteristically | correspondent. Congress has created a Democratic.

FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

From 1873 to 1881 the General Assembly of Indiana was controlled by the Democratic party, and the records of the State show that in 1880 our State debt amounted to \$4,998,178.34. The General Assembly which convened in 1881 was Republican, and when it yielded the control of the State finances to the Democratic General Assembly in 1883 this indebtedness had been reduced to \$4,876,608.84. The Republicans have never controlled the General Assembly since the winter of 1881, but from year to year since that time, under Democratic legislation and management, the debt of the State has increased at the average rate of more than \$400,000, until it has grown from \$4,876,608.34 in 1883 to \$8,540,605.12 in 1890, and it is much more than that now. During this period every dollar that has been raised by taxation or borrowed at interest has been spent by Democratic legislatures, and, while General Assembly after General Assembly continued to make appropriations and create debts, it was not until 1891 that any provision was made for paying them.

We challenge the Democratic convention to-day to take notice of the foregoing statement. If true it should be indorsed and the party should assume the responsibility. If not true it should be denounced and exposed.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

It does not require the gift of prophecy to be able to foreshadow the platform that will be adopted by the Democratic convention to-day. A tolerable ac quaintance with the methods of the Indiana Democracy enables the Journal to outline it with reasonable accuracy. It will begin by declaring unabated

cratic State official who defends the and unalterable devotion to the timecreation of a deficit in the State treashonored principles of the party, with ury of more than \$500,000 a year for out indicating any preference between many consecutive years as good finanthe principles represented by Andrew Jackson and Jefferson Davis. It will denounce the administration of Presi-Again, Mr. Dunn admits that "for dent Harrison "for all that is out," and fourteen years the State of Indiana has been maintaining a fixed tax charge that he owes his election to "Dudleyism" and "blocks-of-five methrate of 12 cents on \$100, notwithstanding her expenses were conods." This declaration will be made as strong as possible and have every aptinually increasing and her tax valuation had suffered a serious shrinkage. pearance of sincerity, though there Most persons of average honesty and not an intelligent Democrat in the intelligence will say it was little less State who believes it. In comthan a crime to continue a low levy pliance with the wishes of edyear after year, creating an annual-defitor Morss there will be a resoluicit to be covered by loans. Mr. Dunn tion denouncing the appointment of says: "The only wonder is that the Judge Woods. This resolution will confinancial condition of the State is so tain such phrases as "brazen prostitution good as it is, and this is in truth due to of justice," "shameless degradation of skillful financiering." Due to "skillful the judiciary," "shielding criminals from financiering" that things are no worse! punishment" (no reference to Coy and Well, well. Bernhamer), "rewarding conspirators in Mr. Dunn concludes this part of his crime," etc. Indiana Democrats, indefense by saying: "There has not, in cluding the toughs and hoodlums who captured the ward primaries in this city reality, been any material carelessness or profligacy in the management of the a few nights ago, will be urged to rise State's affairs. It has simply been a in their might and protest against this matter of going into debt, instead of "infamous debauchery of justice." Then 'paying as you go.'" That is matter the boys in the back seats and in the enough. The State of Indiana is able to galleries will yell. One resolution will pay as it goes, and should not have piled be devoted to denouncing the McKirley up a debt of nearly \$10,000,000 by borrowtariff bill as "a gigantic conspiracy to ing money to pay current expenses. It rob the people," etc., and its authors this is the best defense that can be ofwill be held up to public execration as fered of Democratic financiering, they the "friends of monopoly" and the had better let the case go by default. "cruel oppressors of the producing and laboring masses." This resolution will denounce pretty much everything in sight on the tariff question, except Grover Cleveland's free-trade messages and

the publications of the Cobden Club.

Reciprocity will be denounced as a

American products and already added

proving the present Congress, which is

on the silver question will be about

of the Republican party, and will find

administration of Cleveland. It will be

heart, and will be enthusiastically in-

dorsed by thousands of Democrats who

CORRECTING MILITARY RECORDS.

ton telegram relative to the movement

leave it, deserted to the enemy, to Can-

ada, or were hid away in every State by

members of that Democratic organiza-

tion in the North known as the

Golden Circle. The desertions of men

who went into the army for the large

bounties were so numerous in 1863 and

1864 that "bounty-jumpers" was a well-

known term. Now there is, on the part

of men who served in the war, a feeling

of the most positive indignation in con-

sequence of the effort now being made

to give to these men who deserted com-

rade and flag the same discharge that

they received when they were honor-

ably mustered out, nearly twenty-seven

they are right, since, probably, not one

change them from deserters into honor-

ably discharged soldiers, are entitled to

anything of the sort. Once open the

"billion-dollar Congress,"

## AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

A bill has been introduced in Congress which proposes to amend our patent laws so as to place foreign inventors seeking patents in this country on the fraud and failure, notwithstanding the same footing as American inventors seeking patents abroad. At present the fact that it has opened new markets for foreign inventor has a great advantage. The United States patent law, though largely to our foreign trade. There will perhaps not perfect, is the best in the be a resolution denouncing the so-called thereby | world. The expense of obtaining a meaning the last Congress, which was | patent in this country is much less than one of the best that ever sat, and apin any other country, and it is worth more to the patentee. Our law gives to one of the very worst. The resolution an inventor a patent after a very thorough examination, which is evidence to equal parts of dishonesty and evasion, him that if he believes the invention is rascality and cowardice. These will be worth his time and attention he may safely prosecute it, and his patent asthe main features of the platform. It will be highly spiced with denunciation sists him in getting aid from capitalists to carry out his enterprise. In other nothing in the political history of the countries no examination whatever is last thirty years to commend except the made, and the so-called patent simply certifies that it has been duly registered carefully worded to fire the Democratic | in the proper office. In this country a patent runs for seventeen years and costs \$35; in Great Britain a patent runs will wonder what it all means, anyhow. for fourteen years and costs \$870. France grants patents running fifteen years for \$310; Germany issues them for A correspondent in yesterday's issue | fifteen years for \$175; Russia, fifteen years for \$428; Italy, fifteen years for takes exception to a recent Washing-\$117, and so on. And it is not the heavy expense alone, but other disabilities are on the part of those against whose put upon Americans seeking to take out names the charge of desertion had stood patents in foreign countries. It is befor twenty-seven years to have their lieved if our law is amended so as to "military records corrected" and induce discriminate against foreign inventors, Congress to give them honorable displacing them on the same footing with charges. He has one case in which he American inventors applying for patents believes that it would be just to remove in foreign countries, that it will tend to the charge of desertion, and that one bring about an amendment of foreign seems to so obscure his vision that he patent laws. Whether it would accomcannot see the more than 100,000 actual plish that or not, it is manifestly a just deserters, who deserted the service to proposition. Foreign inventors should not have greater privileges under our patent laws than American inventors are allowed under those of other countries.

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT. The Allegheny City library committee having shown a disposition to dispense with the services of an excellent librarian, the newspapers and the citizens took the matter up, and the committee, unlike the Indianapolis School Board, was wise enough to be guided by public opinion and has re-elected the librarian. The Allegheny library has received large donations from Mr. Caryears ago, at the close of the war. And | negie and others, and its importance and the probability that the chance of in fifty of those who are now asking annual changes in its head will prevent Congress, upon ex parte statements, to other donations and the gift of valuable literary treasures has roused a sentiment against the existence of a committee chosen without

that a citizens' commission be chosen without regard to politics, and with a direct view to its fitness for the care and control of a library, and that this commission be made trustee of the property, to remain in charge so long as the management is generally satisfactory. The chief respect in which this body would differ from the ordinary library board is that it would have an intelligent idea of the purposes of a public library and of its own duties in relation thereto. It is not known that any wealthy Indianapolis citizens contemplate making any gifts to our own library. but the people who patronize the establishment contribute to its support in the shape of taxes, and are quite as much concerned in having it properly managed as are the Allegheny people in theirs. Constant changes of librarians are not conducive to its welfare, and the recent course of the School Board has proved the unfitness of that body for its duties. The public no longer has confidence in it.

It may be mentioned as an interest-

ing coincidence that while the Democratic State convention of 1892 is assembling one Lavelle, who was a candidate before the convention of 1890 for nomination to a State office, is on trial for burning the court-house and records of Daviess county to cover up crimes committed as county auditor. This is the last day of his trial, and it is probable that his case will go to the jury with every probability of conviction just about the time the convention will be denouncing the Republican party for something. Lavelle was a typical Democrat, and although he did not get the nomination he sought two years ago, it was not because the convention disapproved of him or his methods, but because the other fellow had a stronger pull. If Lavelle is not convicted it will be because he still has enough political influence to browbeat or corrupt a jury in a Democratic county. In view of his past party services it would be a graceful act for the convention to send him a resolution of sympathy in his struggle with the law.

THOSE who have read all the testimony regarding the "slips" provided for Congressmen to make inquiries concerning the status of pension claims, and of the abuse of the congressional privilege by the clerks of Cooper and others, will be glad to learn that Secretary Noble has abolished the system. It was founded upon the best of intentions—the idea of giving information to a class of applicants who were unable to obtain information in special cases through a source which would not cost them money. The testimony which came out in the Cooper case shows conclusively that, instead of saving applicants from sharpers, the "slip" system has been used to swindle hundreds. As soon as the fact came to the knowledge of Secretary Noble he abolished the "slips," and now a Congressman has no more rights in the Pension Bureau and can obtain no more favors than anybody else. This action may cause an outcry, but this is always the case when an abuse is broken up.

Any one who is enrious to know why the owners of silver mines are, as a rule, anxlous for tree coinage will find the reason in the simple statement of the Director of the Mint, that for 1891 "the product of silver from our own mines was 58,330,000 fine onnces of the commercial value of \$57,630. 030, or of the coming value in silver dollars of \$75,416,565." Had the Bland bill been in operation, here would have been a net profit given by law to the silver-mine-owners in one year of \$17.786,525 over and above the profit yielded by the market price.

-New York Times. And knowing this fact, every Democratic member in the House from Indiana voted for the Bland bill in effect, which not only provides for the coinage of silver under such conditions, but requires the government to take all the silver at the coinage value, store it and issue legal tenders for the amount of silver dollars it would make.

CLEVELAND organs are making much of the rumor that Senator Gorman is in poor health, and express the fervent hope that he will not find it necessary to retire from the Senate or from the national Democratic committee. Still, if fate will have it so, they will try to be resigned. Notwithstanding this rumor. Mr. Gorman has no visible signs of decrepitude, and seems to have health quite good enough to warrant the Clevelandites in keeping a sharp eye on him.

THE election of Foster as Governor in Louisiana is a complete and probably final defeat for the lottery. Its days are numbered in Louisiana, and there is no likelihood that it can get a charter in any other State or Territory. Considering the big corruption fund at the command of the lottery and its desperate efforts to carry the recent election, the result speaks well for the people of

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican, free trade, complains that the Republicans have got the best of the game of stuffing the Congressional Record with campaign literature, which was begun by the Democrats by incorporating Henry George's free-trade book. This is due to the fact that Republican campaign literature is more abundant.

THE morning and evening Democratic organs are evidently in much trepidation for fear the convention will not follow their dictation. Although the Sentinel has declared over and over again that 90 per cent. of the Indiana Democracy is for Cleveland, the dread that the other 10 per cent. will get away with the party gives it no peace.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of the New York Times who writes from this city, the indianapolis News is the mouthpiece of the out-and-out Cleveland men, it, to use his phrase, having "taken up the work where the Sentinel laid it down" when its editor was "bulldozed" into the harmony arrangement by Isaac P. Grav.

## In Good Shape,

Speaking generally, the Republican party is this year in excellent condition. From Mame to California Republicans are united upon national issues. They are ready to

national ticket, without regard to its personnel-assumming, of course, that the nominees shall be good men. Harrison or any other of the leaders who have been prominently mentioned for the nomination ould poll practically all of the party vote. The petty opposition of a few silver Senators to President Harrison, if he should be renominated, will out no figure; the silver States will give their electoral votes to the Republican candidates, whoever they may

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE WAS fifty-five years old on April 5. The bays are growing yellow on the poet's temples and his pen has not been very productive of recent times.

THE late Prince of Furstenburg practically owned the entire country between the Neckar and the Danube, in which is situated the Black Forest, the Schwarzwald, dear to song and story.

Ex-GOVERNOR CURTIN. Pennsylvania's war executive, is the same soldiery man, erect and self-controlled, that he was twenty years ago. The most marked sign of age about him is to be observed in his gray hair.

THOMAS A. GARFIELD, the only brother of the late President Garfield, resides on a little farm near Grand Rapids, Mich. The family consists of himself, now about sixtyseven years of age, Mrs. Garfield, and a son, James Abraham Garfield

PIERRE CASSIGNEUL, a son of D. Cas signeul, the editor and part owner of Lo Petit Journal, is making a tour of th globe and has arrived in San Francisco. le is the roving foreign correspondent of the little newspaper with the big circula-THE Archbishop of Canterbury, in th

heat of eloquent indignation, employed an expletive a few days ago while delivering a rather informal address, and immediately apologized to the audience for so doing. The awful expression which escaped him was "My goodness!" SECRETARY ELKINS'S country house in

West Virginia is kept open all the year round, his father and a staff of excellent servants occupying the place in the absence of the Secretary. Mrs. Elkins will leave the capital with her children for this home when warm weather sets in. CARL SCHURZ, who at one period of his

career held the important office of Secre-

tary of the interior, and who afterwards helped to edit the New York Evening Post, is said to be engaged in writing a book which he has decided to call "Reminiscences of Public Men and Events." THE fine art exhibition arranged for the Whitechapel district of London, where many murders have occurred of late, wa duly opened at the beginning of the month The exhibition remains open on Sundays, yet the Archbishop of Canterbury was on

ONE of Tennyson's admirers recently sent him some verses containing an allusion to the poet's "wintry hair." In acknowledging the compliment his Lordship said: "If by wintry hair' you ailude to a tree whose leaves are half gone you are right; but if you mean 'white' you are wrong, for never had a gray hair on my head."

hand to give the inaugural his counte-

A CONTROVERSY is in progress in the South to determine who fired the first shot at Fort Sumter. The last claimant of the honor is Major Wade Hampton Gibbes. who at the time was fresh from West Point. The school books used to credit this performance to a soldier named Ruthin. whose name to Northern ears had a singu-

larly appropriate sound. JOHN MURRAY IV has for several years been a partner in the great London publishing-house of "John Murray," of which the head, John Murray III, died April 2, at the age of eighty-four. An interesting reminiscence of the first John Murray is the little-known fact that his name was McMurray, and that he dropped the "Mc when he went into business in London, "in deference to English prejudices." John Murray II was Byron's and Washington Irving's publisher.

## ENGLAND MADE TO SUFFER

How the Fall in the Price of Silver Give Us a Command of the Situation. Brooklyn Standard-Union.

The course of the silver market since Mi Bland concluded to be as good as his name. and Mr. Crisp grew limp, shows that our friends in Europe had been for a long time waiting to see whether we would be capable of the silver standard, and, finding we were not so foolish as to give our gold for their silver, the price of the precions white metal fell at once. It had been fancied in Europe our silver shriekers would succeed in howling the country off its base. would have been a wonderful spectacle if the United States-a gold-producing country-with cotton, wheat and meat for sale with a national debt more than half paid off in a generation, had consented to abase her credit by debasing her money. We are not going to buy European silver, and down it goes. The fall since 1890 has been

And so the English find it is not our affair. but theirs, to call an international conference. We are in command of the situation The fall of eilver with us means that we shall not continue to stimulate overproduction. We have done too much already. We can or could, if common business sense were unched into Congress-fix the new ratio between gold and silver. We should meet the market. If we did that, the other nations would be obliged to follow us. But our statesmen are slow, and some of them still think we should shoulder all the silver in the world.

## A Word of Warning.

There is no doubt, of course, that, as the ardent enthusiasts are asserting with much confidence, Mr. Cleveland can be nominated at Chicago before New York is reached in the roll of States. But the practical question is what would be his plight after the roll of the New York voters is called in November. The Empire State is not necessary to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, but it is necessary to his election.

A Kick. New York Evening Post.

Mem this Appeal-Avalanche

If we are to have the writings of private ersons printed at the public expense, let us be sure of having something good. Gov. Flower gave us the Constitution of the United States entire during his first term in Congress. Ought we not to have the Bible and Shakspeare in the Congressional Record before the writings of George and Stabbing Mr. Hill.

Oh, yes; we neglected to say that the little one-half of a congressional district, called Wyoming, has selected delegates to the national convention, a majority of whom are supposed to be for Hill. They probably have no telegraph facilities in Wyoming. and don't know what is going on in the

Women Will Vote for President Whoever is elected President next fall

will have the distinction of being the first President to be elected by the aid of women's votes. In Wyoming the votes of women will count for as much as those of men in determining the choice of the State for electors. Cleveland Is Anxious.

#### An intelligent public shares Cleveland's 'misgivings' as to the wisdom of nomin-

Kansas City Journal.

ating him again. But it has no misgivings apon the subject of his wanting to be nommated. His anxiety is evident, notwithstanding his protestations. The Incipient Cleveland,

Brooklyn Engle (Dem.)

Congressman Harter calls Cleveland "the second Jetierson." Would it not be better to call Jefferson "the incipient Cleveland?" When you are twanging the chords of superlative eulogy, why stop at verbal tri-

## Don't l'e Too Sure of That.

The agreement of the Democratic factions in Indiana that Gray is to be let down easy is made with the distinct understanding that he is to have nothing beyond the | ing that Dean would be the cominee.

## HARRISON WARMLY INDORSED

By the Republicans of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Secretary Blaine's Conduct of the State Department and the Party's Position on

Neither the Keystone nor Bay State's Delegates to Minneapolis Instructed.

Vital Issues Also Heartily Commended.

No Uncertain Words on the Tariff and Silver Questions-Quay's Friends Provoke Discord at the Harrisburg Convention.

#### WARM INDORSEMENT.

Pennsylvania Republicans Commend the Ad

ministration-Taffy for Quay.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 20.-The Republican State convention to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge, two candidates for Congress at large, four electors at large and delegates at large to the national convention met here at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Gen. James W. Latts was chosen temporary chairman, and, after the usual committees had been appointed, a brief recess was taken. On reassembling E. K. Martin, of Lancaster, was installed as permanent chairman, and then Hon. C. L. Magee read the resolutions, which had been prepared the night before. The platform extends hearty congratulations to the Republicans of Rhode Island, and bails the late victory in that State as an omen of a more decisive victory throughout the country in November. The history of the Republican party is then pointed to with pride, and the young men who are about to cast their first votes are invited to most carefully study its record. The administration of President Harrison is commended in the following planks:

We declare our unbounded confidence in Pres dent Benjamin Harrison. A leader with no fear and without reproach, he has given to the coun try a wise and patriotic administration of the government; he has maintained the national dignity and honor; he has upheid the glery of the American flag abroad, while promoting peace and advancing prosperity at home; he has net every duty of his office with intelligence and courage, and has redeemed every pledge made to the country in the platform upon which he was elected. In the unfortunate disputes with Italy and

Great Britain, and the development of the rinciples of reciprocal commercial intercourse udicial temper and with an American spirit and in the achievement of these victories of peace, we, as kepublicans of Pennsylvania, have an especial right to pride in the eminent services of the distinguished Secretary of State, that brilliant son of Pennsylvania and ideal of Republican leadership, James G. Blaine.

Touching the tariff question, the plat form readirms the principle of protection to American labor. The record of the Democratic party in the present Congress is denounced for its cowardice in evading a direct and manly issue upon the tariff question, and for insidiously attacking the existing law by a series of separate and inconsistent bills aimed at particular indus-

Upon the subject of silver, the platform commends the general policy of the last Republican Congress, and opposes free comage of silver, but favors the purchase of American silver at its market value, and the issue, by the government, of treasury notes in payment thereof. Great applause greeted the mention of the names of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine.

ATTEMPT TO INDORSE QUAY. General Phillips, of Schuylkill, offered the following amendment to the platform Resolved. That we congratulate our junior United States Senator upon the spontaneous and unbounded manifestations of approval of his course recently exhibited throughout the Commonwealth, and as representatives of the State at large, in this presidential year, recalling his magnificent services to the party in 1888, cannot refrain from adding our testimony of approval and tendering our earnest felicitation to

the Hon. M. S. Quay. Tremendous cheering, mingled with hoots and hisses, followed the reading of the resolution. A dozen delegates were on their feet demanding recognition, but Mr. Magee, being nearest the platform, was the first to catch the chairman's eye. The audience was disinclined to listen to Mr. Magee, and continued to call for the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Magee maintained his position, however, and was finally able to make himself heard. He said: "I want to know what that resolution has to do with the Republican platform in a presidential year. I cannot see.

Mr. Magee was interrupted by an uproar of confusion. Cries of "Quay." "Magee," "Magee" went up from all sides, accompapied by hissing, hooting and cheering. The matter was finally settled by Mr. Phillips temporarily withdrawing his amend

The platform was then adopted as read but the confusion was renewed when Mr. Phillips again offered his resolution. He was finally prevailed upon to withdraw it. the objection being to its local character. A conference resulted in the offering by Mr. Phillips of the following: The earnest public and party services of

Matthew Stanley Quay entitle him to the thanks and gratitude of the Republicans of Pennsyl-Mr. Magee-Mr. Chairman, to that resolution I can subscribe with all my heart, and

move its unanimous adoption. It was

Four electors at large, proposed by Gen. Frank Reeder, were then unanimously chosen, as follows: B. F. Jones, of Allegheny; William Wood, of Philadelphia; J. Francis Dunlap, of Lancaster, and William

3. Sayer, of Delaware. Mr. Magee read the list of delegates at arge, as agreed upon, as follows: William L. Elkins and Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia; W. L. Flynn and H. W. Oliver, of Allegheny; S. A. Davenport, of Erie; Lyman D. Gilbert, of Dauphin; H. Clay McCormick, of Lycoming; Gen. Frank Reeder, of Northampton. They were elected unani-mously. The eight alternates at large are: W. B. Abren and S. L. Clement, of Philadelphia; J. A. Dale, of York; John Young, of Wyoming: Joseph Bosler, or Montgomery C. Hawkins, of McKean; Morgan H Williams, of Luzerne, and Samuel Googins,

of Allegheny.

COULDN'T DOWN MAGEE. After district electors had been named candidates for the supreme judgeship were nominated. Judge Thomas J. Clayton, of Delaware; Judge John Dean, of Blair county: Judge Harry White, of Indiana; Judge John J. Henderson, of the same county Judge John Ewing, of Allegheny; Judge Robert Archibald, of Lackawanna, and Judge Wilbur F. Sadler, of Cumberland, were nominated. Upon the announcement of the result of the seventh ballot, showing 114 votes for Henderson, Mr. Magee shouted out an indignant protest. He ques tioned the correctness of the vote, and said the secretary was cheating for Henderson. He moved that tellers be appointed in the interest of each candidate. Mr. Magee's motion was put to the convention, and although the vote appeared to be largely in its favor, Chairman Martin declared it lost. Mr. Magee shook his finger warningly at the chairman and shouted that such work would not do. Shouts for "fair play" resonnded from all parts of the building, and the chair withdrew his decision and again put the question to the convention. This time there could be no possible doubt that a majority favored the motion, and tellers were selected and given a place on the stage. Secretary Leach refused to longer keep the tally, and the place was taken by State Senator Thomas, of Philadelphia. The clerks agreed in their tally on the

eighth ballot, which resulted: Henderson, 120; Dean, 100; Ewing, 23; Archibald, 19; White, 13; Sadier, 1. Intense excitement existed during the placing of the ninth ballot. The result of the ballot showed that several delegates had changed their votes, mostly going to Dean, for the reason that the solid Ewing front of Allegheny had been broken in favor of Judge Dean under the lead of Magee. The latter, feel-

above his head, which was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm on the part of his followers and admirers. Secretary Leach, who had, during the two last ballots, been actively at work

among the delegates trying to secure votes for Henderson, had made his way back to the stage and was assisting the numerous tellers in their efforts to agree on the vote. Finally the voice of Magee was heard above the noise, shouting: "Take Leach away from the tellers; he's

not a member of the convention." Cries of "Put Leach out," "Throw him out," and yells of all sorts put an end to business for the time being. Magee stood in the aisle with blazing eyes, repeating his demand that Leach be kept away from the tallylist. The chairman put an end to the bad feeling by announcing that the tellers were unable to agree in their count, and it would, therefore, be necessary to take the ballot over again. The ninth and last bal-lot resulted: Dean, 135; Henderson, 127; Ewing, 17; Saddler, 1—Dean lacking just one of the number necessary to elect.

Mr. Rea, who had named Judge Henderson, withdrew the name of the gentleman and moved that the nomination of Judge Dean be made unanimons. This was done with a hurrah, and one of the most exciting contests for a judicial nomination ever witnessed in a Republican convention in Pennsylvania was brought to a close. It was now 7:20 o'clock, and the convention took a recess for supper before proceeding to the nomination of two candidates for Congressmen at large.

When the delegates reassembled, at 9:15, George A. Caster, of Philadelphia, Alexander McDowell and Gen. William Tully were named as nominees for Congressmen at large. There was no excitement. Major McDowell and Mr. Tully were nominated and the convention adjourned.

#### MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Harrison's Administration Indersed by the State Convention and Delegates Chosen. Boston, April 20.-The Republican State convention for the election of four delegates at large and four alternates to the national

convention at Minneapolis, June 21, was held in Tremont Temple to-day. Hon. William C. Lovering, of Taunton, was chosen chairman, and in accepting the honor made a speech that was liberally a pplauded, closing with an invitation to the mugwumps to come back to the Republican party it they had become wearied of their free-trade foolishness. When Mr. Lovering had concluded the committee on resolutions present its report. The first and largest plank of the platform is upon the subject

of silver. It is as follow: The Republicans of Massachusetts, in harmony with the Republicans of the United States, stand opposed to the free coinage of silver and we, delegates, denounce the measure sup ported in the present Congress by the vast majority of the representatives of specie payments, gave itself up in the time of the country's greatest financial danger to every disconest scheme which promised its restoration to power, and still maintains its attitude as to consistent 'oe of an honest dollar. The passage of the bill now pending in Congress, which temporarily deteated by the practically up action of the Republican members would range values, reduce the pay of labor, impair in e obligation of contracts and put our currency on the silver basis of the Asiatic nations. Our unit of value should be maintained at par with the money of the commercial world, and, great as were the benefits of the silver law of 1890-great for what it averted, as well as for what it secured for the country--we believe, in view of the conthreed decline in the purchasing power of sliver, and in the absence of a general luternational agreement fixing the ratio between the two meta's, that the purchase of silver bullion by the Treasury and the issue of certificates thereon

should be for the time suspended. Upon the subject of the tariff the platform says:

To the application of the principle of protection in raising our national revenues is due in a large measure the wonderful growth of the coun try and the vastly improved condition of our age-earners over that of the workingmen of Europe. The substitution of a free-trade for a protective tariff would be fraught with disaster. Whatever amendments of our tariff laws may be from time to time demanded by our changing financial needs should be made by the friend and not the enemies of protection, and should be made with a view to the development of our great national resources, and upon the general principle toat the less the labor involved in the production of any article the less should be the protection which it receives. We commend the system of commercial treaties which seeks the national expansion of our foreign trade by arrangements showing regard to the peculiar laws and products of each nation rather than by a general law opening our markets to foreign producers without, in many cases, receiving any benefit in return. Our antagonists betray the lack of union upon any comprehensive, economic scheme, and an attempt to enact the Mills bill, in sections, is the only policy they have to oppose the magnificent Republican and American

system of protection allied with reciprocity. The platform favors widening the scope of the civil-service law, the enactment of a national bankruptcy law, the rebuilding of our merchant marine and the strengthening of our navy, and while welcoming the industrious emigrant it demands that the criminal, and those likely to become a public charge, should be excluded from our shores. It declares that the Nation should care for the needy and deserving veteran of the war for the Union. It commends the administration of President Harrison in the following

We heartily indorse the patriotic administrati n of President Harrison. We admire his firm and courageous stand for a sound currency, the faithful enforcement of the civil-service law, and its application to new offices, the genera efficiency and freedom from scandal prevailing in every department, and the brilliant diplomacy which, while vigilantly maintaining our honor against the more powerful nations, has sought to draw still more closely to us out weaker neighbors by the bonds of reciprocal trade. His administration has earned, and we

On motion of Hon. Frederic Wilcomb, of Ipswich, the following was adopted with enthusiasm:

believe will receive, the appropation of the

Resolved. That we heartily approve the fear less and dignified policy of the administration of President Harrison, who has been so ably assisted in all his sagacious and loyal endeavors by that noble patriot and statesman, James G Binine, in the carrying out and adopting of American principles.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates at large, with the following result: W. Murray Crane, William W. Crapo, William Cogswell and J. Q. A. Brackett. The alternates chosen are: M J. Murray, Howes Morris, Butler R. Wilson and H. Torrey Cady. This closed the work of the convention.

South Carolina Republicana,

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20 .- The old-line Republican convention spent most of yesterday in wrangles. An effort to smash the old machine was evident from a resolution that no federal office-holder be sent as a delegate to the national convention. The resolution was passed, but was afterwards withdrawn. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Harrison, protection and reciprocity. At 4 A. M. balloting for dele-

gates began, and at 7:30 the convention ad-

journed, having elected as delegates at large: Dr. W. D. Crum, of Charleston; E. H. Deas, of Darling; E. A. Webster, col lector of internal revenue, and E. M. Brayton, the old leader. Hill's Tools Whitewashed. ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.-The Assembly has adopted, by a vote of yeas, 67; nays, 58, the majority report of the Maynard investigation committee, which indorses Judge Maynard's action in the contested election cases. The Senate has adopted the report

by a party vote. Political Notes. General Alger has personally informed the editor of the New York Mail and Express that he will not write a letter with-

drawing from the race for the presidential A large number of municipal elections were held throughout Illinois Tuesday. In nearly every case the license question was the controlling issue. So far as heard from,

in over 125 towns, about seventy voted for license and fifty for anti-license. In the others the Conneils were tied. Mrs. Nellie Rand, chairman of the national committee of the Equal Rights Association, says a national convention of the party will be held at Chicago on May

26 to nominate candidates for President and Vice-president. It is to be a mass convention, to which any organization representing woman suffrage may send dele-Position of Southern Farmers,

Charleston News and Courier. We have asked in vain for the evidence. aside from the assertions of political organs and orators, that the farmers of the South, as a class, or any considerable number of them, urgently dem and the free coinage of oilver or even favor wildly that inancial